

THE TRUST CONFERENCE IN BLAST.

First Day's Session Opens in a Lively Manner—Trade Combinations Severely Hammered

WHICH AROUSES ENTHUSIASM

In the Ranks of Labor Representatives—Many Delegations are Tardy in Arriving.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations began here to-day with less than half the delegates appointed by the various states in attendance. New York, headed by W. Bourke Cockran, and Wisconsin, were most numerously represented. The meeting took place in Central Music Hall, and was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Franklin H. Head, the temporary chairman, appointed by the Civic Federation and whose call the conference was arranged for. The delegates listened to an address of welcome to Illinois by Attorney General Alken, on behalf of Governor Tanner, who by illness was prevented from appearing in person. Mr. Alken was followed by Dr. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to Chicago on behalf of Mayor Harrison.

With the progress of the speaking it became evident that many of the delegations had come with firm convictions for or against trade combinations. The speech of Mr. Wooten, of Texas, delivered during the afternoon, and hammering the trusts in a merciless manner, aroused the wildest enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor representatives and the delegations from many western and southern states, while the easterners generally smiled critically and kept their arms folded.

The attempt to round the somewhat shapeless mass of delegates into working order resulted in considerable disorder. Suggestions for the make-up of a committee to arrange a programme to be followed the next three days of the conference popped from every part of the house with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the temporary chairman extracted the resolutions, which were finally adopted. This was not accomplished till W. Bourke Cockran and August Gans, a delegate representing the Knights of Labor, had become the center of a scene which provoked unrestrained laughter, Mr. Cockran joining.

Monkey Business.
The head of the New York contingent, in an endeavor to bring a little order out of the chaos, arose while Mr. Gans, in a very loud tone of oratory was declaring that his delegation was of more importance than any other state. When the New Yorker began speaking the labor delegate fished from a hip pocket a pair of opera glasses and at short range contemplated the speaker, commenting occasionally in such a way that the merriest laughter was evoked which drowned the voice of the eastern orator.

It was resolved finally that the Civic Federation, through its chairman, Mr. Head, should conduct the meeting to-day, and that a committee on programme, consisting of one member from each state delegation, and one from each organization national in its scope, should be appointed. Local organizations in attendance were given a voice in the committee by being allowed to vote for the committeeman with the delegates from their state. The labor organizations did not secure recognition until vigorous speeches had been made by Mr. Gans and John W. Hayes, also a Knights of Labor delegate. Mr. Hayes created something of a sensation by declaring in language as scornful as it was vigorous that "he didn't intend to be classed with the New Jersey delegation, even if he did vote in that 'cradle of trusts'."

The non-attendance of many delegates was not unexpected, and Secretary Easley announced that probably a hundred of the tardy ones, including Governor Pingree, of Michigan, would be present at to-morrow's session.

Chairman Head delivered an address in explanation of the call for the conference. Prof. Jenks followed with a paper under the caption: "Problems Before the Conference."

It was 1 o'clock before this paper was finished, and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock.

The afternoon session was opened by Prof. H. C. Adams, with a paper on the same subject as his predecessor, Mr. Jenks. Prof. Adams said in part:

Industrial Combinations.
"Industrial combinations, whatever their form, whatever their purpose, whatever their explanations, are matters of public concern. It is said we do not know enough of this new form of industrial organization to judge properly respecting it. If this be true, and if on this account trusts are to be allowed a probationary existence, it is the plain duty of government to hold them meantime to strict account. If trusts are what they claim, that is to say, the vanguards of a new industrial organization which holds within itself great industrial benefits, the sooner this fact is recognized by the public the better for all concerned. If, on the other hand, there is danger in the extreme application of this form of government, the government has a right to demand itself of all rights necessary for a judicial opinion and effectual leg-

islation. Where competition controls the government may safely refrain from interference, but where competition is excluded, or where the conditions of its exercise are such as to give one competitor an advantage over another, nothing remains but public supervision; and the most important, indeed, the essential agency for legislation or for administrative supervision is a thoroughly organized bureau of statistics and accounts clothed with authority over the auditing departments of these industrial associations. "The question before this convention is indeed a great question. It moves in many directions, and embraces many considerations. It is at the bottom a question of social theories and social ideas. Its vastness will be appreciated when it is observed that its judicious treatment will result in securing for the people the advantages of the industrial development of the past century, while to ignore or to fail in its solution would result in prostituting the wealth created by an hundred years of phenomenal development to the service of a class."

Wooten Hits Things Up.
These addresses were received attentively, but it remained for Dudley Wooten, of the Texas delegation, to stir up enthusiasm of the camp-meeting variety. He was frequently interrupted by cheering. He spoke in part as follows:

"Accepting in good faith that amendment which the heroic legions of the south resisted unto death on a thousand battle-fields, we believe that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction; and we confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of 70,000,000 American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery which bowed the heads and burdened the backs of four million southern black men."

"And above and beyond these great written guarantees of equality and justice we look to the lessons of history, and appeal to the authority of experience. When we are told that commercial combinations promises golden rewards to the present tendencies of our economic system, we remember that no republic has ever survived the mercenary despotism of merchants and money changers."

The committee on permanent organization met after the afternoon adjournment of the conference. The committee consisted of one delegate from each state represented, and each organization of general scope.

Permanent Organization.
William Wirt Howe was selected chairman of the meeting, and after a hot discussion was elected permanent chairman of the conference, though three vice chairmen, each to preside during one day, were selected. It was a happy solution of what at one time promised to be a split. No one was willing to allow a permanent chairman to be appointed to preside at all sessions, lest he should favor some faction.

Ralph M. Easley was selected permanent secretary.

The opening of the evening session was delayed for some time, pending the report of the committee on programme and organization. At 8:30 o'clock, President Head introduced Gov. George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia, who spoke at some length.

After Governor Atkinson had concluded his speech, Congressman John W. Gaines, of Tennessee, presented the report of the committee on organization and programme, as follows:
Permanent officers: Chairman, William Wirt Howe, of Louisiana; first vice president, Dudley G. Wooten, of Texas; second vice president, H. V. Johnson, of Colorado; third vice president, S. P. Corlies, of New York; secretary, Ralph M. Easley.

As to Commercial Travelers.
Chairman Howe introduced P. E. Dowe, president of the Commercial Travelers' National League, who spoke in part as follows:

"Commercial travelers are opposed to trusts, both from policy and principle, and consider them detrimental and demoralizing."

"At my suggestion the American Anti-Trust League has begun a work of statistical investigation; they propose to show by authentic data that, while the cost of living has increased within the last two years at an average of between 12 and 16 per cent, wages have been advanced less than 3 per cent, and that wages are lower to-day than in 1895. I have a list showing advances in the prices, due to the direct or indirect influence of trusts, of about 150 commodities, the advances ranging from 5 to 500 per cent. The list was obtained by representatives of the Anti-Trust League applying to manufacturers and dealers for information and making daily reports. Nearly five hundred establishments were visited. The list is sworn to."

The next speaker was F. B. Thurber, of New York, followed by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington.
Advance in Whisky.
CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—The Enquirer will say to-morrow:
There is an advance in the whisky market that promises to make a reputation of the bull market for whisky experienced in the early part of the year. The movement is noted first in the market for the eastern rye whisky, in which prices have advanced, but the market for Bourbon is also showing an improvement and indications are that there will be another advancing market. The report is circulating among the whisky men that there are interests at work buying up the rye whiskey as there was last season in Bourbon and the result will be noticeable in both rye and Kentucky goods.

THE MAZET INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Throws its Probe Into the Ramapo Water Supply Scandal but Discovers Very Little.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR. PLATT

Son of the United States Senator. Denies Having any Interest in the Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—At the opening of to-day's session of the Mazet investigating committee, Mr. Moss, counsel for the committee, said it was expected that Mr. Croker would be on the stand some time during the week.

The first witness to-day was Alfred T. White, former commissioner of city water works in Brooklyn. In 1896 he made an exhaustive report on the Brooklyn water supply. Three sources of supply were examined at that time, one of them being the Ramapo water supply. Witness said that General Tracey had asked witness in 1894 if a proposition from a private water company would be received. Witness replied that he would do nothing until his engineers had made their report. He thought General Tracey represented the Ramapo company at the time. Mr. White said that Engineer Worthen had reported that to deliver water from the Ramapo shed to Brooklyn would cost \$20 per million gallons, and that the Ramapo supply would be inadequate. Mr. White said it was his view that the state ought to take charge of all its water sheds and apportion them between the cities.

Frank H. Platt, son of Senator T. C. Platt, and junior member of the law firm of Tracey, Boardman & Platt, was called to the witness chair.

Mr. Platt said he knew little of the Ramapo water company. He had no personal knowledge that General Tracey had ever been president of the company. When General Tracey came into the firm in 1889 he brought with him a law-suit concerning the validity of the title to certain lands in which the Ramapo company was interested. When the act of 1895 was before Governor Morton, by which the right was given to the Ramapo company to sell water anywhere in the state, General Tracey had requested that a gentleman connected with the firm appear before Governor Morton, and present the case of the Ramapo company.

"I never knew anything personally about the Ramapo water company," said Mr. Platt, "never had any interest, direct or indirect, in it, and never knew anything about the bill until it was passed, and never knew anything about the contract until I read of it in the newspapers."

A Dry Well.
Assemblyman Hoffman asked Mr. Platt whether General Tracey was not president of the Ramapo company at the time he was a member of the Greater New York charter commission.
"I only know that the newspapers said he had resigned the presidency before going on the commission," was the answer.

"Do you know that General Tracey owned \$1,000,000 worth of stock in the company?"

"I know nothing about it."
"Do you own stock in that company?"
"None."
"Never did?"
"Never."

He was asked whether his firm did any work for Silas B. Dutcher. He did not remember, but thought not. He knew nothing about Mr. Dutcher's connections with the company.

Mr. Platt said that the Fidelity & Deposit Company had done business here in fair and open competition with other surety companies. Senator Platt, he answered, owned no stock in the company. Mr. Hoffman asked:

"What stock do you hold in the city trust company?"

"I decline to answer."

"Why?"

"It is none of your business."

Witness denied that he had told Governor Black, when that official refused to sign a certain corporation bill that he could not be re-nominated. Witness had appeared before Governor Roosevelt with regard to the Ford franchise bill, and said that it was subsequent to this that the special session of the legislature was called at which the bill was amended. Witness had never received any blocks of stock for his services for any corporation or for his influence; nor had any member of his family.

Silas B. Dutcher, the president of the Ramapo Water Company, was also questioned, but he did not give details concerning that organization. A number of other witnesses were called to the stand, but nothing of general interest was elicited.

GREAT RECORD

Made by Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Of more than half a billion of dollars paid up to July 1st, of the current year, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has returned to its members \$500,870,737, or over half a billion dollars, and its accumulated assets on that date were \$288,536,471.

This shows that the company has practically paid out as much money to the insuring public as any other two companies of like character, and that by holding a larger amount in assets than any other company, it is beyond question the largest and strongest institution of its kind in the world.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The Junior Order, in Session at Morgantown, Elects Officers. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 13.—The second day's session of the state council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics was taken up with routine work and an examination into the condition of the order throughout the state. A score or more lodges have been instituted since the last session, and the membership has increased accordingly. The election of the officers of the council, for which nominations were made yesterday, resulted as follows:
State councillor, M. B. Summers, of West Union; state vice councillor, Chas. E. Wolfe, of Martinsburg; state councillor secretary, Brent Schriver, of New Martinsville; state treasurer, Chas. C. Newman, of Moundsville; state warden, J. N. Kee, of Glenville; state conductor, Dr. George W. Waldeck, of Central City; state inside sentinel, P. O. Allison, of New Cumberland.
A. C. Strickling, of St. Mary's; E. R. B. Martin, G. W. Waldeck and H. L. Cunningham were this morning appointed a special committee to revise the state subordinate council laws. After a spirited contest Parkersburg was chosen as the next meeting place.

HATFIELD'S TRIAL.

State's Evidence Nearly all In-Denial of Acquittal. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELCH, W. Va., Sept. 13.—The evidence of the state against Elias Hatfield is nearly in. Out of twenty-three witnesses fifteen have testified. The prosecution thinks it has made a strong case, but the defense say they will off-set it and show conclusively that Hatfield killed Ellis through self-defense. The defense has sent for a number of new witnesses this afternoon and will have about thirty in all.

A special grand jury will be impaneled on Friday, to consider the case of the four prisoners.

A deputy said to your correspondent to-night: "We will have 'Cap' and Troy Hatfield before a week. There is a fixed determination to break up this murder business which has gone on for nearly twenty years in this section. The jail is guarded by a large number of deputies and no serious trouble is anticipated."
The general opinion warrants the conviction that the jury will be unable to agree in the case now on trial. Judge Doolittle is conducting the trial and looking after matters generally after a manner which excites the admiration of the law-abiding people, and is convincing the lawless that his authority is not to be trifled with.

Fransheim-Spieldel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—At noon to-day, in this city, Mr. Edward B. Fransheim and Miss Eliza Spieldel, daughter of Joseph Spieldel, all of Wheeling, were married at the residence of Mrs. Albert Fransheim, on North Fourth street. The wedding was quiet, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. George W. Hinkle, rector of St. Paul's church, in the presence of a few intimate friends. The bride and groom are members of two of the most prominent families of Wheeling, and will receive the congratulations of their many friends in that city when they return home.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Sept. 13.—In the supreme court of appeals to-day the following business was transacted: Linn, trustee, vs. Collins and others, from Gilmer, submitted; Roberts et al. vs. Paul, judge, and S. R. Davis, continued till next term; the Eclipse Oil Company vs. the South Penn. Oil Company et al., from Wetzel county, argued and submitted; Trees vs. Eclipse Oil Company, from Wetzel county, argued and submitted; Mills vs. Conway, from Wetzel county, appeal and supersedeas allowed, bond \$500; James Carroll Fraxier and Lela Jesse Fraxier were admitted to practice in the court.

President Can't Attend.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—President McKinley will not be able to attend Chadwick Day exercises at Morgantown. An invitation was extended him to-day in behalf of the committee by Senator Scott, who informed him that the date for the event had been left open in order that his convenience might be consulted. The President informed the senator that, while it would afford him great pleasure to be present, a press of public business necessitated a declination of the invitation.

Prominent Lawyer Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARRONS, W. Va., Sept. 13.—Bleakney Parsons, one of the most prominent lawyers of this county, and chairman of the Republican county committee, died at his home in Davis this afternoon. He had been sick for some time.

OCEANIC ARRIVES.

The Largest Steamship Afloat Glides Into New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The new White Star steamship Oceanic, the largest vessel afloat, from Queenstown, arrived at her pier in North River at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and debarked her passengers.

A big crowd of those who had secured passes to the dock, and a bigger crowd which was kept back of the fence, cheered the new steamer as she crept up the river and swung slowly into her berth. Coming up from Liberty Island, the boat appeared unwieldy and her funnels too high for symmetry, but as she came closer the impression of great length grew clearer. It took six tug boats forty minutes to shove her bow around and force the huge vessel into place. Docked, she filled almost the whole length of the long pier.

B. & O. Earnings.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The estimated gross earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for the month of August, 1899, were \$2,759,860, an increase of \$257,184 over the month of August last year. The net earnings for August, 1899, were \$963,802, an increase of \$131,956. The earnings of the two months of the present fiscal year have increased \$313,112 over the same period one year ago.

Broke the Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—Harry Elkes, the champion middle distance bicycle rider, to-night, in a race of an hour against time, broke the one hour world's record, going thirty-six miles and 747 yards in the sixty minutes. The best known record for one hour was made by Taylore, the Frenchman, in France a few weeks ago, who rode thirty-five miles 698 yards.

DREYFUS CONTINUES IN GOOD SPIRITS

Though he is Still Under the Same Discipline as He was Prior to the Trial.

THE COUNCIL OF REVISION

May Give a Decision on the Merits of the Appeal by First of Next Week.

RENNES, Sept. 13.—Captain Dreyfus continues in good spirits, and his health is fairly satisfactory, although the stomach trouble still clings to him. Madame Dreyfus visited her husband to-day, and came away looking cheerful. She spent about an hour with him. M. Labori's assistant sees him twice a day.

Most of his waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial, and is allowed exercise daily in the prison yard. A canvas screen is now hung across the court yard to prevent him being seen from the windows of houses adjacent, and to prevent photographers getting snap-shots of him.

A guard of forty soldiers is posted in the prison yard beneath his window, and a sentry, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, is stationed on the wall overlooking the second court yard, where he takes his exercise.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Liberte announces on good authority that the government will not convoke the chambers until December, on the ground that the deputies could not sit legally while the senate is acting as a high court.

The Republique Francaise says M. Mellie, the former premier, has sent to a number of his political friends a confidential letter, asking their opinions regarding the immediate convocation of the chambers.

The government commissioner attached to the council of revision may possibly finish the report on the Dreyfus case before Monday. In that event the council of revision will give a decision regarding the merits of the appeal that day, and on the following day the cabinet will decide whether measures of clemency are advisable.

Untimely and Unfair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—Arch-

bishop Ireland, to-day asked for his opinion on meeting to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court martial, said:

"It is my belief that public meetings in America, such as it is proposed to hold for the purpose of protesting against the sentence of the Rennes court martial, are untimely, unfair to France and likely to breed regrettable ill-feeling between that country and our own."

Queen Victoria Affected.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Queen Victoria, who is at Balmoral, Scotland, is said to be receiving a great number of telegrams and letters from her subjects at home and abroad begging her to plead with President Loubet for Dreyfus' pardon. It is known that the news of the Rennes verdict, which reached the court at Balmoral Saturday night, greatly affected the queen, who had followed the proceedings with attentive interest.

Went out to All.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Post to-day announces that it has received the following private dispatch from Paris: "Generals Roget and Mercier have offered, on the part of the army, to demand from President Loubet the pardon of Captain Dreyfus if the Jewish committee will drop the matter, and on the condition that Dreyfus shall live away from the large cities of France for three years."

False Report.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The rumor which was current this afternoon that the Rothschilds had received word from Paris that Dreyfus had been pardoned was absolutely denied by them. Such action, they said, would be absolutely impossible until the council of revision passes upon the appeal.

Decline to Exhibit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 13.—The board of directors of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce to-day unanimously resolved to decline to make an exhibit at the coming exposition unless the wrong done Captain Dreyfus was rectified within a reasonable time.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY

To British Note Will Probably be Ready To-Day.

PRETORIA, Sept. 13.—President Kruger and the executive council met here this evening to consider the reply to be made to the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. They are still conferring by telegraph with the Orange Free State. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the executive building. A communication has been received that although anxious for a prompt reply the imperial authorities do not desire to fix the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours.

The reply will probably come before the veldkard to-morrow. The decision of the executive council will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State.

The government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

The Transvaal war office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great Britain.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in Afrikaner circles here that the Transvaal government will accept the British note, leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convention of 1884.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that the Outland capital express great dissatisfaction with the British note, complaining that the imperial authorities are willing to accept inadequate concessions in order to avoid war.

PILIPPINE SITUATION.

Commissioner Schurman Gives Out an Authorized Statement of the Condition of Affairs in the Archipelago.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President Schurman returned to-day to his office in Cornell university. He gave out the following statement to the Associated Press on Philippine affairs:

"It is very important that the public should know the actual facts of the situation. Things are what they are, and the American public should understand them, whether they agree with or run counter to the public's wishes."

"First, it requires some effort to realize the vastness of the archipelago, which extends in triangular form from Formosa to Borneo and Celebes through sixteen degrees of latitude. Never going out in the Pacific ocean on the east nor the China sea on the west, I made a circuit of two thousand miles all south of Manila. This gives some idea of the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade, as the coast line of all the islands embraced in the archipelago is many more thousands of miles."

"Second, the multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and though the majority of tribes are small, there at least half a dozen, each having over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish or Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized, and christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igorotes seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon, and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island also there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu archipelago."

"Third, it is the Tagalos, inhabiting some of the provinces about Manila, who are relating the authority of the United States. Other civilized Filipinos are neutral, except where they are coerced by armed bands of Tagalos who seize upon the government's weakness during the making and the ratification of our treaty of peace with Spain. It would be incorrect to assume, however, that these tribes are allies of ours. They are not. Indeed, they are not without suspicion of the white race of which they have had experience only through Spain. But there are men of intelligence and property, and the masses who are not stirred up by the Tagalos recognize the advantage to them of American sovereignty and so remain neutral, although robber bands from time to time descend from the mountains to plunder and burn the estates of the peaceful inhabitants on the plains."

"Fourth, the insurrection, though serious enough, as experience has proven, is not a national uprising. Indeed there is no Philippine nation. As I have already said, there is a multifarious collection of tribes having only this in common, that they belong to the Malay race. The inhabitants of the archipelago no more constitute a nation than the inhabitants of the continent of Europe do."

"Fifth, the United States having assumed by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos, not less than foreign nations, expect us to fulfill. Nor will the national honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be, is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of national honor and obligation."

In reply to an inquiry whether anything was now left but to fight it out, President Schurman said:

"In my opinion, much good would be done by a declaration on the part of Congress of the form of government to be established in the islands, or better still, let Congress establish a government for the Philippine islands and have it put in force in all parts and among all tribes hostile to the United States. This would serve several purposes. It would distinguish between our friends and our enemies and treat the former according to their deserts. It would also give to our enemies a demonstration of the form of government of American plan, a very important point when it is remembered that the Tagalos claim to be fighting for their liberty. And I had better call attention to the fact that the government which is well adapted to one tribe may need considerable modification to be available for another."

Asked about the capacity of the Filipino peoples to govern themselves, President Schurman replied that they had had no experience in self government, except in municipal affairs, and even these were subject to the control of the Spanish authorities. He thought, however, that each tribe might, subject to the supervision of a wise central government, manage in the main its own municipal and provincial affairs. Supervision from Manila would vary with the position which the different tribes occupied in the scale of civilization.

FILIPINOS' REPLY

To the American Offer of an Autonomous Government.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained a copy of the reply adopted by the Filipino congress to the American offer of an autonomous government. The author of the reply was Ambrosio Rianzares, who was offered a position in the supreme court, but who failed to appear, and was supposed to be detained by the insurrectionists. The document repeats the arguments contained in the recent appeal to the powers for recognition, and the Filipino claims that the Americans were the aggressors in the war, and concludes:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, we could have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in your hands. Finally, we thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Fair Thursday and Friday; probably warmer Friday in northwestern portion; fresh north to east winds.

For Western Pennsylvania: Fair; continued cool weather Thursday and Friday; fresh north to east winds.

For Ohio: Fair Thursday and Friday; probably warmer Friday in southern portion; fresh north to east winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by the United States weather service at Wheeling and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 68 3 p. m. 74
9 a. m. 63 7 p. m. 67
12 m. 74 Weather clear.